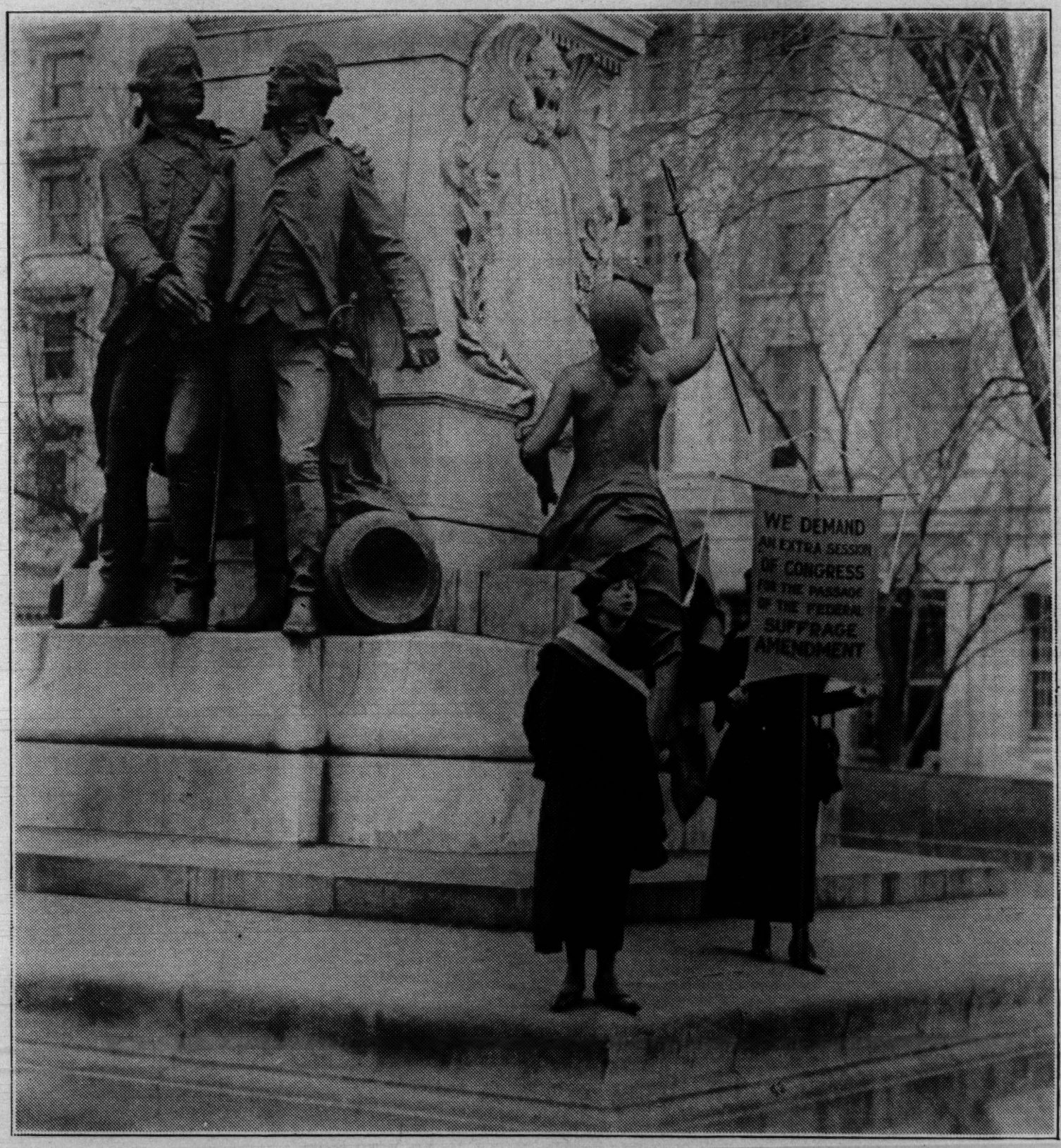
Vol. VII. No. 16
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY, ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1919



Suffrage Meeting Before the White House Pressing the Demand for a Special Session of Congress

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted
In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee
In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon
In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Introduced
In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred
In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate
Favorably September 15, 1917.
Favorably September 17, 1918.

Reported in the House
By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.
By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Voted Upon
In the Senate
October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two- thirds vote.

In the House
Passed January 10, 1918, by one vote.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The Suffragist

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Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

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The Present Responsibility

IN the month of January of the present year forty-one state legislatures met for terms ranging from 40 to 90 days. On account of mid-session recesses, these days reached over into April in most cases. Two other legislatures meet in April and June, making a total of forty-three this year, thirty-seven of which will not meet again until 1921, and one not until 1923.

Immediately upon the adjournment of Congress on March 4, suffragists all over the country began demanding a special session of the Sixty-sixth Congress to pass the federal suffrage amendment, feeling justified in doing so, not only because of the justice of their cause, but also because they believed, in reality, that it was necessary "for the right solution of the problems to come after the war."

The last of the 41 state legislatures that have been sitting since January and before which the suffrage amendment could have gone immediately for ratification, will have adjourned within a few days, if not already. Even with the assurance of passage in the next Congress, two years delay in ratification must now be faced, unless state legislatures will hold special sessions for ratification.

The question naturally arises: What is immediately and most responsible for two years delay in a measure "necessary for the right solution of the problems to come after the war?"

On March 4 the Sixty-fifth Congress, although it failed to pass the amendment, adjourned while state legislatures were still in session. Since that time the entire responsibility has been upon the Chief Executive, who has not done the only thing that could be done after March 4 to save the two years time intervening between legislatures which must ratify—i. e. call the new Congress into extraordinary session and make an earnest and honest effort to push through legislation which by his own admission was absolutely necessary in the reconstruction of the country upon a sound and honorable peace basis.

Notes of the Week

Sympathetic Statesmen of Peace Congress

AN Associated Press dispatch says the League of Nations Commission received on April 10, a deputation from the International Woman's Suffrage Council, which asked that the principle of suffrage for women be recognized in the covenant of the League as one which should be applied throughout the world.

This news is received with gratification, as indicative that the excuse that the rights of women are a national and not an international matter will not be accepted without question.

A few days ago an interview was given out by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, an English suffrage leader, in which it was said:

"The idea of bringing forward the question of woman suffrage for all countries was abandoned as it had been ascertained that President Wilson regarded the subject as a national and not an international one, and a question that must be decided by the individual countries for themselves. . . . He not only assured the women of his sympathy, but promised them his active support. He advised them, however, to make some change in their resolution—in fact, to turn it around and instead of asking for women to be appointed to the commissions to be set up, that they should ask the Peace Congress to appoint men representatives from among the peace plenipotentiaries, and at the same time that the women should appoint a commission of women chosen by the Inter-Allied Conference. . . . Mr. Clemenceau was prepared to go much further than President Wilson and promised that he himself would present to the Peace Congress the proposal that delegates from the women of the allied countries should be appointed to the commission dealing with international questions affecting the welfare of women and children."

Perhaps, after all, it will become a question of what the women of the world want, rather than what the sympathetic gentlemen in authority "prefer to accept."

District of Columbia's Plea for Suffrage

RESIDENTS of the District of Columbia are asking for a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to extend them the franchise. They ask it "as a distinctive basic right of the American citizen—in a government of the people by the people, for the people—in a goverment which roots its justice in consent of the governed—in a representative government which inseparably couples national taxation and arm-bearing with representation."

For forty years women have been asking for suffrage upon the same grounds.

The appeal says further: "So far as we 400,000 residents of the District are concerned, the American government is not a government of all the people by all the people for all the people, It is a government of all the people by a part of the people. The 400,000 District residents are among the people who are governed, but not among the people who govern. . . . They take no part in making the laws which they must obey. . . . They have nothing to say, like other taxpayers, concerning the amount and kind of taxes they shall pay and how the tax money shall be spent. They have no voice, like other Americans, in the councils which determine war or peace."

Twenty million American women are in the same boat.

British Girls Share Land Grants

ENGLAND has extended to the girls of the land army the privilege of sharing with ex-soldiers, on an equal basis, in the government's land scheme. The authorities have acceded to the requests of thousands of girls who have signified their wish to continue working on the land, and to take up small holdings.

Saint Jeanne D'Arc

THE full honors of canonization were accorded Jeanne D'Arc on Passion Sunday. Fifty years ago the cause of her beatification was taken up in Rome, and ten years ago permission was granted for her special veneration in the diocese of Orleans. 500 years after the Maid of Orleans was condemned, for reasons wholly political, she becomes the Patron Saint of France.

Independence for Philippines

THE Filipino delegation which came to Washington last week to plead for the independence of the Philippine Islands, were told by Secretary Baker that "America loves liberty too much to deny it to any people." It is said that President Wilson favors freedom for the Philippines. And still liberty is denied to millions of people in the United States, until the Susan B. Anthony amendment is passed.

Florida Governor Recommends Suffrage

IN his message to the state Legislature which convened on April 8, Governor Catts, of Florida, recommended the "granting of equal suffrage to women through the submission of a constitutional amendment or giving them the primary election vote by legislative enactment."

Program of World Congress

THE International Congress of Women to be held at Berne, Switzerland, May 5 to 12, will give special consideration to the labor question. The League of Nations will also come up for discussion from a woman's standpoint, it is said, and the necessity of having laws safeguarding the original citizenship of women who marry men of another country will also have a place on the program.

World Interest in Suffrage

LEGISLATION to enfranchise New Brunswick women on the same terms as men has been introduced by the attorney-general of the provincial government, and it is said that the bill's introduction as a government measure insures its passage.

In Ontario the second reading has been passed by bills giving women the right to sit in the Legislature, to be appointed or elected to municipal office, and in case of farmers' wives and daughters, to sit on school boards.

The Labour Party's Emancipation of Women Bill, which would admit women to the English House of Lords, after its passage on second reading in the House of Commons met objection from the Government upon the ground that it came too soon after the passage of the Reform Act and was a matter upon which the opinion of the electorate would have to be sought.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected two woman suffrage amendments to the electoral reform bill. The first, providing that members of the chamber of edputies would be elected without distinction of sex, was stricken out because there was not sufficient time for discussion. The second amendment provided for the transmission of the right to vote to the next relatives of heads of families, without distinction of sex. It was pointed out that this was needed because many heads of families had been killed during the war.

Nurses Demand Military Rank

THE demand for military rank for army nurses has gained such strength that it is predicted that they will refuse to serve in another war unless it is granted. They say without any rank at all, they have great difficulty in having hospital orders carried out and even in obtaining satisfactory living conditions for themselves.

Kansas Women Gain Offices

THE last election in Kansas resulted in a gain of more than 50 elective offices by women, over the number elected two years ago. Women have not yet been elected as either Sheriff or County Attorney, but these are the only classes of elective offices that have not been filled by women, in various counties of the state.

The District of Columbia Branch

Miss Sheldon Jackson, Chairman District of Columbia Branch

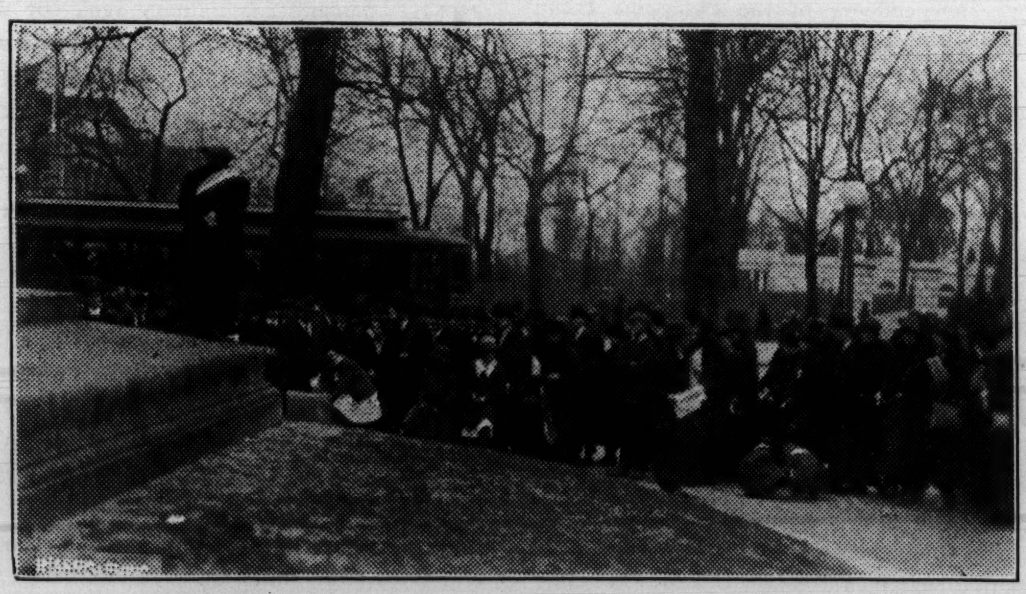
THE city of Washington and the District of Columbia, as the political center of the nation and the seat of government, have held the interest of suffragists from coast to coast, for the past six years, since the concentration upon getting the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Congress. For the past two years Washington, and particularly Lafayette Square in Washington, have been the very heart of the federal amendment movement, until today the park facing the White House is spoken of as "Suffrage Park." On one side of "Suffrage Park," across Pennsylvania Avenue, is the White House. Diagonally across from the White House on Madison Place is "The Little White House," the former headquarters of the National Woman's Party. On the other side of the park, also diagonally across from the White House, on Jackson Place, is the present headquarters of the National Woman's Party. Thus, within the space of a city block have been enacted those scenes of tragedy and comedy that have "concerted public opinion" to the point that even he who suggested that it be "concerted" has paid homage to its demand.

Watched over by the spirit of Lafayette, reconsecrated by the spirit of the suffrage pickets who were jailed for freedom, lighted by the watch-fire of liberty" kindled by Alice Paul, Lafayette Square, facing the White House, has become a sort of ampitheatre for democracy.

In this park, under the protection of Lafayette monument, the aforesaid concerted public opinion, and the Washington police, there have been held daily meetings, beginning the latter part of March, demanding a special session of Congress, for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Photographs are reproduced showing a speaker, the banner, and portions of the crowds that have joined heartily into the spirit of the meetings. The monument upon which the speaker and the banner bearer stand is the identical monument for the "climbing" of which suffragists were arrested and sent to jail last August.

In the background of one of the pictures is seen a portion of the White House—the same White House before which suffragists were arrested in 1917 for "blocking traffic."

The banner which is shown in one of the pictures has appeared every day, as a constant reminder that American women are not satisfied with anything short of decisive action. It holds the message:



Meeting in Lafayett Park to Demand an Extra Session of Congress

Miss Mary Dubrow, Organizer for District of Columbia

WE DEMAND
AN EXRA SESSION OF CONGRESS
FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE
FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

These meetings have been arranged by Miss Mary Dubrow, under the auspices of the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party.

Heretofore the members of the party residing in the District of Columbia have affiliated directly with the national organization, but it is now proposed to bring them into a separate branch with their own officers, departments, treasury, and definite work. The organization will extend into the several police precincts. As nobody votes in the District, there are no voting precincts, but various geographical divisions of territory exist and the suffragists have adopted that used in the policing of the District.

A room adjoining the drawing-room on the main floor of National Headquarters has been assigned to the District Branch, and a "house-warming" was held on Tuesday of last week, followed by a meeting of the District Executive Board. The "house-warming" is but the beginning of headquarters conferences. The District Branch, although new as a branch, is composed largely of members whose experience and training as workers for the cause has already been one of the chief factors in the struggle for American women's enfranchisement. The influence of their organized effort in the national capital will undoubtedly add new strength to the cause throughout the entire country, for just as the political life of the nation centers in the national capital, so must work for national woman suffrage have

The New Hampshire Conference

MERRILY we sail along!

Just now the campaign is in full swing in New Hampshire, and indications are that it will win its objective—a solid vote from that state in both houses of Congress, for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

The spirited interest shown by those attending the state conference at Manchester last week adds greatly to the confidence of suffragists who expect the amendment to be passed without delay upon the convening of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

The National Woman's Party has been a strong factor in the state since the New Hampshire Branch was started in 1917 by Miss Sallie W. Hovey, of Portsmouth, and her successor, Mrs. Lois Warren Shaw, who was elected at the Conference to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Hovey, is extremely well fitted to carry on the active campaign that has been so well begun. Mrs. Shaw was Elsie Hill's room-mate at Vassar and her cell-mate in the Boston tombs, having been sent there, (to the tombs—not to Vassar) along with fifteen other women for the high crime of trying to remind the President that American women are still waiting for liberty.

Ten or twelve of her "fellow criminals" of that occasion motored over to Manchester for the mass meeting Sunday night and constituted the most picturesque feature of the entire conference. They were attired in white and carried the picket banners of purple, white and gold, and exhibited the lettered banner which they carried the day of their arrest. It contained a quotation from one of President Wilson's famous speeches.

Among the delegation of Boston suffrage-prisoners were Mrs. Harold J. Laski, of Cambridge; Mrs. Alice L. Movius, of Millis; Dr. Grace Cross, of Boston, who suffered injuries in the New York demonstration the night before President Wilson sailed back to Europe; Mrs. Robt. Gorham Fuller, of Dover; Mrs. Agnes Morey, of Brookline; Mrs. Jessica Henderson, of Wayland; and Miss Agnes Morey, of Brookline.

The Palace Theatre was packed to its highest "standing room" capacity and an overflow meeting was held for those who could not gain admittance to the main meeting. Interest centered upon the story of the picketing and imprisonment, as is always the case when the truth of that story is first heard. The outlook for the immediate future, however, came in for its share of attention, in view of the part

Mrs. Lois Warren Shaw, New Hampshire Chairman, With the Youngest of Her Five Daughters

which New Hampshire is to play in the final determination of the suffrage question. The vote of Senator Moses would have saved the day for the suffragists on February 10. His vote and that of Senator Keyes, who has not yet declared for the amendment, would absolutely insure its passage in the Sixty-sixth Congress.

The speakers were Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Agnes Morey, and Mrs. Toscan Bennett. Mrs. Morey told of the illegal arrests and imprisonment of the pickets by Administration appointees in 1917, and of the shameful treatment which the suffragists had to suffer while in jail, in the effort to break their spirit.

The other speakers touched upon the gains that have been made in the past two years, giving a brief but lucid outline of the definite policy of the National Woman's Party, and then dwelt at length upon the present political situation and the prospects for the passage of the amendment by the next Congress.

On Monday, Mrs. Shaw was toastmistress at a luncheon at Barton's Auditorium, at which the details of the Boston demonstration were given by Mrs. Roewer, Mrs. Henderson and Miss Morey.

Miss Younger, in answer to a question which was put to her, emphasized the point that members of the National Woman's Party have no fight with the women of any other organization. "No matter what members of any other organization say about us, we have nothing to say against them," she said. She quoted Senator Overman, who said: "The fight you women have made is one of the greatest in history."

To the question "Why, when the President had declared himself in favor of suffrage, did you burn his speeches?" Miss Younger replied:

"Because after he had declared himself, he rested on his laurels and did no more. Nothing was happening at all, and we found things did happen after we burned his speeches."

After the luncheon, a business meeting was held at which Mrs. Shaw was elected State Chairman, Miss Hovey having resigned. Other officers are Dr. Mary Shepard Danforth, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Sam Tarrante, Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Steele, Treasurer; Mrs. Gladstone Jordan, Chairman of the First Congressional District; Mrs. Walter Lang, Chairman of the Second Congressional District; Miss Pearl Nevin, Chairman of The Suffragist; Mrs. Lillian M. Ainsworth, State Press Chairman.

Miss Hovey will continue her activities for suffrage, concentrating largely on the Portsmouth branch of the National Woman's Party.

The District of Columbia Branch

Continued from Page 6

its center here, and draw its greatest inspiration from this source. Thus, the District of Columbia Branch has a peculiar mission to fulfill. That it will fulfill it admirably no one doubts. As a group of women who are doubly disfranchised, because residents of a voteless district, it furnishes a fine example of unselfish interest in the abstract justice of our cause, and of noble consecration to that justice. The tasks that fall to it are as difficult as they are important. The results to be attained from the faithful performance of those tasks will hasten the political liberty of women in all the states while the women in the District who have performed the tasks may not yet share in the fruits of their labors.

The Chairman of the District Branch, Miss Sheldon Jackson, comes from an old political family which has stood out for democratic principles. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of several college women's clubs, of the Washington Club, and a graduate of the Washington College of Law. She heads a strong board, composed of Miss Mary Dean Powell, Secretary; Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, Miss Sarah Grogan, Mrs. Joseph E. Pogue, Mrs. Wm. Thompson Burch, and Mrs. George Odell.

Members of the National Advisory Council who reside in Washington and who will cooperate with the District Branch are Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Mrs. Benton McKaye, and Mrs. S. B. M. Young.

Miss Mary DuBrow, of Passaic, N. J., has been engaged as organizer for the next five months and will have charge of headquarters and plan the campaign by which it is intended to reach every precinct in the District. Her meetings are daily bringing in new members, and each new member in Washington means increased efficiency in getting our message to the entire country.

The Demand for An Extra Session of Congress

(Reprint from Hartford, Connecticut Post, March 15)

IT has not always been easy for the general public to understand the tactics or even the demands of the National Woman's Party.

The leaders of the party have fastened their attention so exclusively on Congress and the President—on the men in power who can grant them what they want, that they may perhaps have sometimes a little neglected to make clear to those outside the circle of politicians why they have pursued a certain line of conduct or why they have put forward a certain definite demand.

It seemed that this was the case in the earlier days when the National Woman's Party was pressing the President to declare himself in favor of the federal suffrage amendment. It used to be asked by the uninitiated again and again why suffragists should trouble the President. The President, we were told, has nothing to do with a constitutional amendment. That is a matter solely for the consideration of Congress, and if Congress passes the resolution for the submission of such an amendment, the President does not even have to sign it.

IN spite of these objections, the National Woman's Party went on with their campaign of education of President Wilson. Gradually the light began to break on those who doubted the wisdom of their tactics. When the President came out first for woman suffrage, even though it was only for the women of New Jersey, it produced a profound sensation and many politicians who had before considered the suffrage movement negligible began to see that it was really in politics, and that it was beginning to be time to climb on the band wagon.

Then when the fate of the amendment was in doubt in the House of Representatives it was solely due to President Wilson's eleventh hour conversion and his recommendation of the measure to Congress, that the necessary votes were won and the amendment received the two-thirds majority needed to carry it. By this time there was no further doubt of the propriety of going to the President; but the cry then was that the President had done all that could reasonably be expected of him, and that it was ungrateful of the National Woman's Party to trouble him further.

The National Woman's Party, however, recognize nothing short of full success. It was convinced that success could be won if the President put his heart into his push behind the amendment. There was still the Senate to be encountered, and the age of the Senators and their long tenure of office make these men less amenable to popular pressure among the voters, and also less amenable to the President's influence than the members of the more popular House. Many of the Senators had been at Washington long years before President Wilson ever went into politics—except the politics of university administration. Many of them expected to be there long years after even the second term of President Wilson in the White House was over. These old timers felt that they knew more about politics even than that consummate politician President Wilson, and the women knew that it would take the best that the President could do to win votes enough for the amendment.

As the event proved, the leaders of the National Woman's Party knew their own business better even than President Wilson knew it. The President tried in a weak half-hearted manner to get the amendment through the Sixty-fifth Congress. He tried at the end of September when the vote was taken for the first time. But he had not sufficiently prepared the ground with his own party, and the amendment was defeated by two votes.

HOW easy it would have been for the President to gain these votes was dramatically shown just before the November election. Many of the Democratic Senators who were seeking re-election needed the help of the President in their constituencies, and everyone knows how President Wilson risked his dignity and his popularity by putting forth a request to the whole nation for support for these men. Had he plainly told his party at the time the vote was taken in the Senate, that the woman suffrage amendment was an essential part of his program, that it was necessary to complete the democracy of this nation, without which this nation would lose much of its influence in Europe, who can doubt that the two votes needed would have been forthcoming. The Senators would have known that to vote against the amendment would be to forfeit President Wilson's help in the election—to make him their opponent instead of their supporter, and their chances were too risky to have justified them in taking such an attitude.

President Wilson lost the chance in October. He again lost the chance of pushing the measure through in February, when it came to a vote a second time and failed by one single vote. It would have been easy for him even then to have got that vote, as is proved by the fact that Senator Gay came over a little later—when it was too late to get the measure through the Sixty-fifth Congress. But that the President lost these opportunities only shows the more strikingly how true was the instinct of the leaders of the National Woman's Party in pointing out the only way in which the amendment could be passed.

THIS time there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone that the demand put forward to the President by the National Woman's Party is directed to the right quarter. There is only one way in which the amendment can be passed before next December. That is by calling an extra session of Congress. There is only one person who has the power to call an extra session of Congress and that is the President. If the Sixty-sixth Congress is to come into session before the state legislatures finish their work and go home, the President must call it into session without delay. To this end at the present moment, every energy of the National Woman's Party is directed.

The loss of time that will be entailed if Congress is not called in extra session immediately, is something that ought to impress everyone with the slightest sense of economy. More than time will be wasted. Immense amounts of money have to be spent every month to keep the movement going. The National Woman's Party has now expended in its short existence nearly half a million dollars. Local suffrage associations and the National American Woman Suffrage Associations are also expending vast amounts in the struggle for liberty for American women, and, more than time or money, these women, especially those of the National Woman's Party, are giving their very lives in the struggle.

Senator Johnson Slated for Suffrage Committee

IT is reported that Senator Johnson, of California, is slated for the chairmanship of the Senate Suffrage Committee, and this report is regarded as strengthening all the more the expectation of the entire country that the Susan B. Anthony amendment will be passed as soon as the Sixty-sixth Congress "gets down to business." In speaking of Senator Johnson, the Washington Post says: "If he accepts the chairmanship he will have the honor of putting through the Susan B. Anthony resolution immediately after the convening of the extra session."

In view of the importance of the suffrage measure as a political issue, the appointment of Senator Johnson would be quite appropriate.

That women's votes will be a determining factor in the Presidential election next year, is not doubted, and a constantly increasing number of voting women are watching the situation with more interest than ever before.

As Seen By a Young American

By Sue S. White

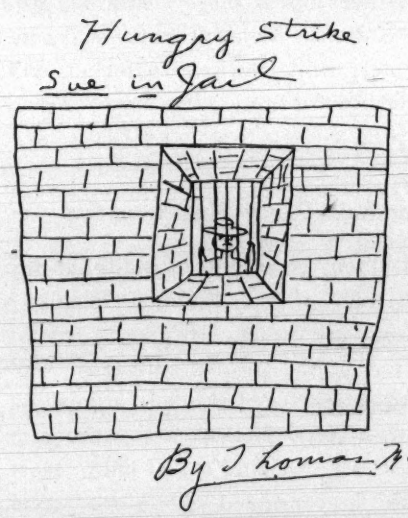
"SAY, how d'ye like jail?"

The question was flung at me by Thomas McCorry, Jr., of Jackson, Tenn., aged eleven, almost before I had recovered my equilibrium and re-adjusted my hat and collar from the strenuousness of the greeting he had given me.

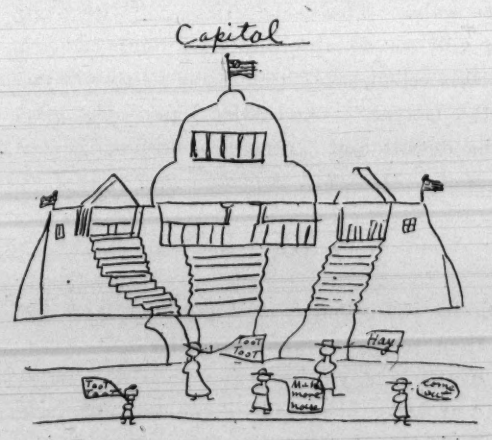
Then, while I sat by the fire and tried to tell the folks how I did not like jail, Thomas, of the rising generation, with the bright observing eyes, quick wits and vivid imagination, "jiggered" up and down and to and fro, with the seat of his velocipede as his main objective, while he drew pictures illustrating the outstanding points of the narrative, interrupting now and then with a question or remark, indicating that his mind was as active as the rest of him.

In less time than it takes to write about it, he handed me a paper and sang out, in imitation of the end man at a minstrel show: "She's in the jail-house now."

This is what was on the paper:

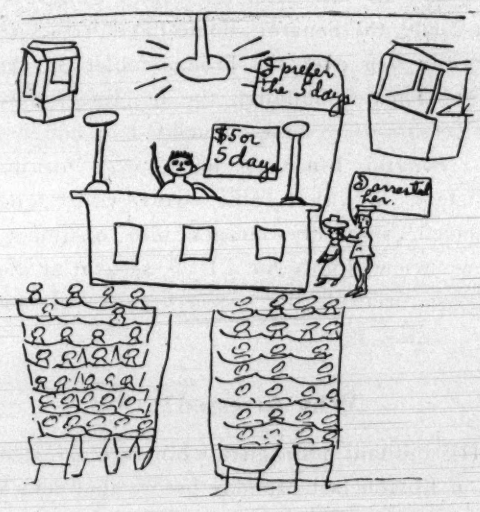


THEN, just to show he had been reading certain newspapers and had gotten the idea that the militants are a noisy bunch, he marched a few of us in front of the capitol, and showed us as singing "Heigh," "Come Out," etc., just like this:

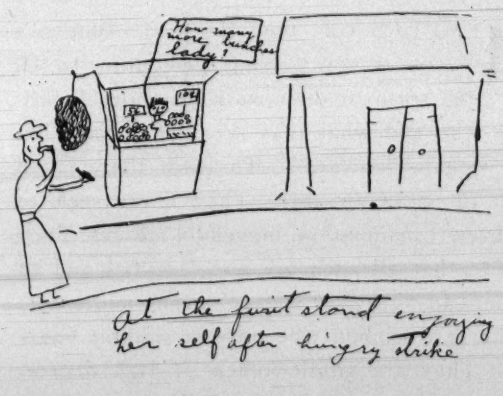


AND now comes the masterpiece of the youthful illustrator whom The Suffragist is thus introducing to the public—the court scene.

I had described how I had been given the alternatives of $5.00 or five days—or worse still—the offer of probation if I would promise to go and agitate no more. I had told of the young policeman who testified that he arrested me, when in fact it was another, and of other little niceties of evidence, interesting to me as a student of court procedure, but unimportant, of course, as bearing upon the personal liberty of one agitating for political liberty. This is the way Thomas pictured the story:



THE picture below shows a confusion of ideas in the artist's mind, occasioned no doubt by the fact that 36 hours after the release of the "effigy burners" from jail, the "Prison Special" set out upon its tour, headed south toward Florida, and west toward California, where a fruit diet is within the range of possibility.



"THOMAS took the jailing seriously," I was told.

So did lots of others.

"What's the Use of Picketing?"

THE following from a Washington newspaper:

"Resenting the use of a picture of a man in uniform on one of the sandwiches borne by pickets of the waiters' union in front of the Raleigh Hotel today, a passing soldier tore the sign from the picket and threw it into the gutter, after tearing it into pieces.

"Acting under advice and orders from the office of the assistant corporation counsel the police of the first precinct late yesterday afternoon arrested a member of the waiters' picket squad picketing the Hotel Raleigh under a new charge, under which the police hope to hold the defendant and break up the practice of strikers from picketing the place. The man when arrested refused to give his name. He was arraigned in the District of Columbia branch of the Police Court today and pleaded not guilty. He was held for trial in the sum of $25 bond, which was promptly furnished."

Imitation is the sincerest flattery. Attempts at suppression are the first visible results of effective methods.

Are You Guilty?

ORGANIZERS, circulation chairmen, and all persons sending in Suffragist subscriptions, will please take care to write the names and addresses of subscribers so there can be no possibility of mistaking them.

After having exhausted all its occult powers in a vain attempt to decipher some of the subscription cards that have been sent in recently, the circulation department modestly requests the editor to suggest that they be written in the future with a view of being read. Also please insert the city and state in all cases, as well as the street address.

For His Peace of Mind

FORTUNATELY for the peace of mind and safety of our ocean-going Chief Executive, the militant suffragettes have not as yet resorted to U-boat methods for the promotion of their cause.—Springfield (Mass.) Evening Union.

THE NEW ART OF DRESS

A WOMAN'S WARDROBE can be as responsive to her needs as a piano to the musician's touch. The Bertha Holley accumulative, interchangeable wardrobe places at every woman's disposal, whether her dress expenditure be large or small, garments for all occasions that satisfy the most sensitive discrimination in color and line as well as the most insistent urge for dignity and self expression in dress.

THOSE INTERESTED MAY WRITE FOR BOOKLET

BERTHA HOLLEY Inc.
No 21 E. 49th St., New York

Comments of the Press

In Accord With Popular Opinion

THE militant suffragettes at Washington are demanding a special session of Congress, which shows that for once at least the scrappy sisters are in perfect accord with popular opinion. — *Burlington, Vermont, Enterprise, March 13.*

The Pickets

THE recent arrest, at the instigation of the chief military aid to the President, and their enforced ride, in prison vans, to a near-by police station of nearly half a hundred earnest women, may be viewed from a slightly different angle. Their principal offense was the peaceful invasion of a public park without a permit from the authorities. No effort was made to destroy any property and the evidence points to the conclusion that it was an orderly assemblage.

One feature of the occasion, however, which may have prompted Col. Ridley in issuing instructions for their arrest, was the exhibition by one of the fair propagandists of a bit of constructive criticism of the attitude of the President regarding the enfranchisement of women. To be sure the criticisms were pointed and intended as an indictment of the dominant party in power, including its head, for alleged obstruction of suffrage legislation in the Senate.

In pungent paragraphs inscribed on a yellow banner it "protested," "condemned," "deplored" and "demanded" in the most emphatic terms. Until the yellow banner containing the frankly critical note of protest and depreciation was unrolled it is presumed that even a platoon of park policemen would have hesitated to hustle off in patrol wagons, an assemblage of eminently respectable women on the mere technical violation covering a permit to assemble.

The natural deduction is that supersensitiveness on the part of those whose mission seems to be to guard those high in authority from too personal observations regarding their attitude on pertinent public questions, may have instigated the arrests.

We have had handed down to us the story of Canute, a monarch who became so obsessed with his own potency that he ordered his courtiers to employ a broom with which to arrest the incoming tide. History repeats itself and the attempts to arrest a great popular movement will prove as abortive as that which resulted in engulfing the foolish king who tried to obstruct the inevitable.

There is no means of knowing whether these manifestations, which still continue and have even followed the President overseas, have produced the intended effect, although it is a fact that since they began, he has in the most emphatic terms, voiced his support of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, submitted by the late Susan B. Anthony.

Unfortunately, however, his urgent appeal failed to shake the opposition of the willful majority of his own patry in the Senate, to whom it was addressed, although the ultimate effect of such opposition is certain to be felt. By this failure of its passage the majority party lost a golden opportunity to establish its claim to the votes of women and to support the President in what he stated distincly, was a matter of justice and equity.— *Seymour's Snappy Stuff, Chicago, Vol. 1, No. 2.*

Senator Wadsworth's Opportunity

WHAT a golden opportunity Senator Wadsworth neglected when he visited Seneca Falls Wednesday! Here, the birthplace of woman suffrage, equal rights, here was the place where he should have had his change of heart and admitted that women know how to vote after all. With Congressman Gould, the Senator should have draped an American flag over the bronze tablet on the Regent Theater building, the building where equal rights were first enunciated in convention. Senator Jim must be admired for his consistency but that same virtue, when long continued, smoothly merges into obstinacy, and women will vote for a U. S. senator at the next senatorial election.—*Seneca Falls N. Y. Reveille, April 4, 1919.*

Why Arrested?

THE militant suffragists who were arrested in Boston last Monday before they had a chance to carry out their intent to "heckle" the President, were arraigned in court on a charge of "loitering." Was there no more specific charge that could be brought against them? According to all the reports, about every man, woman and child in Boston last Monday must have been guilty of loitering.—*Providence, R. I., Bulletin, February 27.*

Truth About the Pickets

MEMBERS of the National Woman's Party are now touring the country to tell the truth of their work, to show Americans who and what they are. They have but one slogan, "onward." To them there is no such thing as an anti. They never seek to controvert insinuation, innuendo, attacks. They believe that all such are non-essential and to attempt to fight it is wasted energy and space.

They are women who possess sublime courage. They are gentlewomen of high degree, cultured and educated and filled with a vision that looks onward to the emancipation of all their sex. They have suffered and will suffer again, if needs be. Only one way could this government stop them and that would be by their death. During the hunger strike, that almost occurred and the wardens and physicians became frightened and they were released. They recovered and went back to picketing and that they will do just so long as they believe that such protest must be made.

Such women are like John Huss, who would not recant at the stake. Like Wyckliff, who would not take back his words. Like the early Christians, who preferred to become martyrs rather than renounce their faith. To look at these women one is impressed with the fact, that not as long as life last will they be dismayed. Their march is onward. They are the Columbuses of a new age, who in spite of ridicule, in spite of bodily pain, in spite of all things "sail on and on."

They will ask again, perchance that question of Inez Milholland, "How long must women wait for liberty?" But not until it is answered will they give up their fight.

Among those who have not seen and heard these women, opinions of various character may be held, but to meet them, to talk with them brings but one conviction, that unless America, land of idealistic faith, of ideals proclaimed for all nations of the old world by its great leader, lives up to those ideals, the women of the National Woman's Party will continue to protest, will continue to picket, will fight on and on.—*Utica, New York, Press, March 10.*

A Woman's Party Headquarters

THE telephone is ringing steadily at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party on Park street. Husbands, daughters and sisters of the militant suffragists who have gone to prison for a principle are calling constantly to inquire if there is any prospect of their loved ones "getting out of jail." Most of the callers are resigned—some are "good sports" and take it laughingly. A few are indignant, and all the diplomacy of Miss Alice Paul, the militant leader, is called into play to soothe the disturbed families.

Miss Alice Paul chairman of the National Woman's Party, is a slight figure, and around her the storms of excitement and protest rise and subside again without disturbing her unruffled calm. There are cries of "Miss Paul, what will we do now?" "Miss Paul, can you take this telephone?" and "Miss Paul, will you see the lawyer?" And Miss Paul looks after all the details and "comes up smiling."— *Boston, Mass, Traveller, February 28.*

A Reunion

TO be room-mates at Vassar College and then to meet again as cell-mates in the women's detention house was the experience of Miss Elsie Hill of Norfolk, Ct., and Mrs. Lois Warren Shaw of Manchester, N. H. —*Boston, Mass., Traveller, February 28.*

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall

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Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	4,933.50
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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., by the Act of Congress of August 23, 1912, of The Suffragist, Published Weekly at Washington, D. C. For April 1, 1919.

Before me, a notary, in and for the City of Washington, District of Columbia, personally appeared Elizabeth Kalb, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the business manager of The Suffragist and that the following, is to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, National Woman's Party, Washington, D. C.
Business manager, Elizabeth Kalb.

2. That the owners are: National Woman's Party, Executive Committee; Miss Alice Paul, N. J., Chairman; Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., Secretary; Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., Treas.; Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C.; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.; Mrs. John Winters Branhan, N. Y.; Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.; Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.; Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.; Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.; Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amounts of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 5,000.

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